

## A RESULT OF ORGANIZATION

The Railroad Brotherhoods Have Done Much for the Welfare of Employees.

Officials of the Companies, too, Express Satisfaction at What Has Been Accomplished—Mass Meeting of Railroad Wage-Earners.

A railroad superintendent yesterday remarked to a Journal reporter that the outcome of the labor troubles at Pittsburgh had done more to advance a better feeling between officials and brotherhoods in the different branches of railroad service than anything that has occurred. It practically means that hereafter, questions of wages hours and other matters are to be settled by arbitration, not by strikes. In years past the plan of employees has been to strike first, but the reverse is now the case. This official was in Pittsburgh several days during the excitement, and was glad to see how coolly and wisely the higher officials of the several brotherhoods took hold of the matter at the outset. He said at first an idea prevailed that the representatives of the employees were to pursue an aggressive course, but the railroad officials soon found that was not the case, and it was but just to say that the representatives of the brotherhoods showed moderation and patience throughout the negotiations.

The above remarks led the reporter to interview several railroad officials and officers of the various brotherhoods and by doing so gratification was expressed over the results. The first stand which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had taken, seconded by the Brotherhood of Firemen, had done much to bring about such results. These organizations have been, in late years, very careful to put conservative men in as chief officers, men who can command a hearing when they present themselves before railroad officials. "Without question," said one of the railroad officials, "the standard of the men in train service has been greatly advanced through these organizations. It is very difficult for a man who uses intoxicating liquors freely, or who is contentious, to secure a membership in either of the brotherhoods, so strict are the rules regarding the moral character of those admitted. If a troublesome man gets in he is soon dropped. The social features of these associations make a new man on the road feel at home wherever his resting point may be."

"But the best result is in making the men in the train service especially more settled in their plans for life. A large percentage of employees of this class are married, and in many cases the men have, or are paying for, pleasant homes. On one road over 50 per cent of the locomotive engineers own homes at one or the other terminals of the line, and the companies make it a rule to have, if possible, men of that kind at their homes on Sunday. The same is true of firemen. More than four hundred men in the train service on Indianapolis lines are now building homes through the Indianapolis Railroad Men's Building and Saving Association."

**Railroad Employees' Meeting.**  
A union meeting of railway fraternities, under the auspices of the Indianapolis Division, No. 11, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Capital City Lodge, No. 32, Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; Hoosier Lodge, No. 261, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Indianapolis Lodge, No. 21, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America; and Europa Lodge, No. 14, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, will be held in Tomlinson Hall, at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, May 5. A full attendance is urged, as matters of great importance to the welfare of the organizations will be discussed by the Grand Lodge officials, who have been invited and are expected to be present. The meeting will be open to the public, and at 8 o'clock in the evening each brotherhood named will meet in joint session in their respective lodge-rooms.

**Brooklyn cartmen are organized.**  
The average day's work in Saxony is thirteen hours.

Some Boston clergymen are advocating eight hours.

One day last week, 2,649 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden.

Brooklyn grocersmen favor the sale by weight of all vegetables.

The Farmers' Alliance of South Carolina has a successful State exchange.

New York artificial-stone-masons have formed a co-operative company.

The Union Firemen's Insurance Society, of New York, has 6,467 members.

At Olton, Switzerland, a convention, with 547 delegates, represented 120,000 workmen.

The tinners are to talk about the eight-hour question at a meeting, Monday night, in the Mayor's office.

The German-American Culture Society, of Brooklyn, demands that German be taught in the public schools.

In Australia, when the carpenters worked ten hours, they got 24 shillings a week. Now they get 20 shillings for eight hours.

On hearing that its men were organizing a better street-car strike, the carmen advanced in wages of 2½ cents per hour for every man.

Since the saloons were closed on Sunday, the Rochester Saloon-keepers' Union will attempt to prevent the running of Sunday trains because "money is spent in other towns."

The International Boot and Shoe-workers' Society has 107 members in New York, only two thousand remain in the K. of L. The Rochester branch celebrated the anniversary of its organization by a parade and mass-meeting.

A picnic, under the direction of the labor unions, will be held at the State fair grounds, on May 15, at which all kinds of amusements will be held. More than \$100 in medals, money and merchandise will be offered for the best competitors on bicycles, in foot-races and base-ball.

Organizer W. W. Wilson, of Texas, formed an alliance of laborers in the State of Texas, on last Tuesday. It consisted of thirty charter members, Madison and Henry counties are now being organized, and Marion, Shelby and Hancock counties will be reached within another month.

The Illinois Steel Company, employing two thousand men, has decided upon the novel plan of placing an attractive premium on the constancy of the employee's service. It offers to men who stay one year 1 per cent of his wages in addition, two years 2 per cent, and so on up to five years, when 5 per cent will be added to his pay. The men have received the proposal with joy, it is said, and all likelihood of strikes has been averted.

pany is formed are to become the owners by purchase of process and patent for refining steel and other metals in the United States, to work under said patents and sell the finished product, to establish agencies for the working of the said processes and generally to act in regard to the same to as great an extent and with the widest privileges as the individual owner of a patent or process may do. Other incorporations yesterday were: The Russellville and Middleton Natural Gas Company, of Howard county; capital stock, \$20,000, in \$50 shares; directors, James Murdock, S. P. Sheerin, William Taylor, S. C. Curtis and James Back. The Summit Lawn Cemetery Association, of Westfield; capital stock, \$1,500. The Goshen Folding-bed Company, of Goshen; capital stock, \$100,000, in shares of \$100; directors, Edward W. Walker, Henry A. Gore and William W. Ruten. The J. M. Latta Sweeper Company, of Goshen; capital stock, \$25,000, in shares of \$50; directors, James M. Latta, Edwin W. Hanks and Wilber L. Stone.

## GOSSIP ON STREET CORNERS.

What Busy People Pay for Being in a Hurry Over the Little Affairs of Life.

"After all, the fascination of a cigar lies in the fact that a man can see the smoke curve in the air," remarked a tobacco-store to a Journal reporter. "Did you ever stop to think that you seldom see a blind man smoking? There is only one in this city that I know of who has formed the habit, and that is Luke Walpole. If you will watch the men who come here you will see that nine out of ten seem to take a special delight in looking at the little puffs of smoke that arise as they light their cigar. And then you hear men say, 'A cigar is such a comfort to me when I am alone, for it keeps me company.' Well, it isn't the cigar that occupies his time, but the fantastic designs that the smoke assumes. Let a smoker shut his eyes and he will throw his cigar away. No, the consolation that a cigar brings is more, the thought that it is a taste."

"One can see almost as many phases of human nature in my office in one day," said Probate Clerk Buskirk. "than he can in a good many other places in a week. This is the place where a man shows what he really is. Take this case, for example: Here is a bill which a man sent in against his sister's estate, and the sister's lawyer is here to put her to shame. He asked his sister to visit him once, and then charged her up with seven weeks' board, and when he could not get her to pay, he charged her with a bill for services and his railroad expenses. But that is not the worst, for when the woman died the brother charged her estate so much a day for acting in the capacity of mourner."

"There are just two classes of people who make life a burden to me," said a street-car conductor on one of the North-side lines as he stopped the car to let a lady off. "And there goes a type of one of them. That woman goes down on the car every day and gets on nearly two miles from Washington street. Invariably, when I go after her fare, she asks me to transfer her to some other line when we pass it, and I must travel all the time with her in my mind. If I forget to transfer her, she takes her revenge by calling me all the ugly names she can think of, and when she finally does get her car she leaves me with something like, 'Didn't I tell you I wanted this line when I was away on—street?' There is another class equally as bad, and it is almost exclusively composed of women. A woman gets on, for instance, at the Union Station, and asks me to let her off at Thirtieth street, three miles away. And if I forget it and carry her a block too far, then I get hauled over the coals again. If strangers make such requests it is all right, but five out of every six who do it on this line I carry back and forth day after day. And if only one would do it I would not be so bad, but when a half-dozen want to get off at different streets, when all are a mile away, and the passengers know it, then patience ceases to be a virtue."

William Welling, stamp clerk at the postoffice, after his many years' experience, knows something of human nature in its various moods and senses, and is especially familiar with the characteristics of people who are in a hurry, fussy men and women who waste hours and dollars trying to save minutes and pennies. "Watch 'em closely a day that somebody does not go away leaving a few cents of their change. The largest amount ever left in my possession was in October, 1880. A man put down a five-dollar gold piece for a two-cent stamp, and though I yelled to him and tried to stop him he threw up his hand and said 'all right' and flew out the door. It was the day after the October election in 1880. Mr. Porter had been elected Governor, and that made the State and for Garfield. People thronged the streets shouting and hurrahing, while hundreds were running about chalking men's backs with the figures 329. I tried hard to find the owner of the gold piece, but he never turned up."

**Girls' Classical School.**  
The commencement bulletin of the Girls' Classical School is as follows: Saturday evening, May 17, senior dramatics, (Midsummer Night's Dream) in the school gymnasium; Thursday, May 23, at 9:30 A. M., annual examination of the lower departments in gymnastics, in the school gymnasium; Friday, May 23, 9:30 A. M., annual examination of the advanced department in gymnastics, in the school gymnasium; Monday, May 26, 3 P. M., exhibit of work by the classes in drawing, in the school gymnasium; Friday, May 30, 8 P. M., annual prize examinations, advanced department, in the Tabernacle Church; Saturday, May 31, at 3 P. M., examination of the intermediate classes in reading and voice culture, in the school gymnasium; Monday, June 3, 8 P. M., reception by the senior class at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sewall; Wednesday, June 4, 8 P. M., reading of the senior essays, in the Tabernacle Church; Thursday afternoon, June 5, 3 P. M., class day exercises, in the school gymnasium; Friday evening, June 6, 8 P. M., closing exercises, in the Grand Opera-house, with an address by Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly president of Wellesley College, music by the school chorus, and the giving of annual prizes.

**Real Estate and Building.**  
The realty market was quiet all week, but well up to the average in point of steady prices. Since Monday 128 sales were consummated in this city, with a total consideration of \$138,400. Building is on the increase. Fifty-eight permits were issued during the week, representing a total outlay of \$11,000. Those who procured permits yesterday were: H. W. Keohn, No. 510 North West street, \$25; H. A. Elstein, frame cottage, Newman street, \$1,000; L. Larbe, frame house, Shelby street, \$800; John Downey, addition, No. 109 English avenue, \$500; John H. Miller, frame cottage, avenue street, near Oriental, \$500; A. J. McCole, repairs, Chestnut street, \$200; B. F. M. McFarland, frame dwelling, No. 478 Park avenue, \$2,200.

**Pike-Porch for Indiana Streamers.**  
The Fly Fishermen's Club, through M. D. Butler, received 2,000,000 pike-porch from Sandusky, O., which were at once taken to Noblesville and deposited in White river. The fish were about the length of a finger nail, and came in twenty cans, 100,000 in each can. A like number will be sent to John Hord, at Shelbyville, to be deposited in Blue river at that point, and at St. Paul in Flatrock river.

**Injured by Being Run Over.**  
While Richard D. Reeves and Herman Goetz were driving in a single buggy last night, on Washington street, near Illinois, they ran over Riley J. McBride, a carpenter, and severely injured him. Two wheels passed over his breast, cutting a slight gash on his neck just below the right ear. He was taken to his home, No. 310 West Court street, in Kregelo's ambulance.

**Articles of Incorporation.**  
The Pennsylvania Steel Refining Company, of New Albany, was incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, in \$50 shares. The directors are B. K. Jameson, John A. Wilson, Frank M. Wirsman, J. Henry Kershaw and Frank H. Shattuck. The objects for which the com-

OFFICE desks at Wm. L. Elder's

## A COURSE FOR AMERICANS

The German System of Gymnastics Not Required by People of Strong Nerves.

It Takes the Brain Too Much and Recreation Should Be the End Sought—The Physical Training in This Country.

Dr. Luther Gulick, of the Springfield, Mass., Physical Training School for Christian Workers, an institution that educates young men for teaching gymnastics in Y. M. C. A. associations, has been in the city for a few days, having stopped here en route to Nashville, where he is going to attend a Y. M. C. A. conference. The Doctor, whose hair and beard are fiery red, is an enthusiast upon the subject of physical training and an excellent talker. "When I first determined upon making myself a teacher of gymnastics," he said to a Journal reporter, "I not only learned everything that was done in gymnastics, but I made it a rule to do all in the way of trapeze work and vaulting, and everything of that character, in fact, done in a circus. I was practically a circus performer for some of these years, but I never quit until I succeeded in doing a thing, and doing it well. I began to think, however, that more than this was necessary to make me a teacher of gymnastics. It became impressed upon my mind that there was something more than mere proficiency in muscular exercise to qualify me as a teacher; that a medical knowledge was requisite, and so I studied medicine, and graduated in that science. The fact that a man can himself turn a back somersault does not enable him to take hold of another man and give him proper physical culture."

"Do you approve, then, of the German method?" the reporter asked. "We have for teacher of our apparatus work at Springfield the man who was the most prominent member of the New York Central German Turn Verein. But I will try to show you that the German system is not desirable for Americans."

"Why? Are not our muscles arranged the same as those of the German?" "True, but our nervous system is not. It is not so much a question of mere muscle to do gymnastic work as it is a question of nerve. The German system calls for too much brain in giving exactly the same work to the nervous American does not want. The German system requires close attention from the pupil; it is more mental than physical. Our children are lively and quick enough, and do not want any dancing, fiddling work and laborious counting one, two, three, four motions, and so on up to sixteen. They should be given muscle work solely."

"What is your method?" "The foundation work of the Springfield school is different from that of any school in the country, because of its relation to the nervous system. The German method makes a mistake in giving exactly the same work to girls as to boys. But understand, I do not object to it as applied to Germans, a people that, as a rule, are phlegmatic, but to apply the same system to nervous Americans is ridiculous. There are three kinds of gymnastics—educative, curative and recreative. Curative gymnastics are what are ordinarily used for dyspepsia and cases of curvature of the spine; educative bear the same relation to the body that studies do to the brain, and develop the physical powers, training the body for activity and usefulness, that is, training the brain to control the body. Recreative gymnastics are those most sports, but there is an intrinsic difference between them and educative exercises. Recreation demands primarily the attention of the will, makes the scholar think about his work; in purely recreative exercises the first thing is to free the will and allowing fancy to control, and in particular mentally tiresome, the other is not."

"Do you or do you not consider the German system of gymnastics adapted to our public schools?" "I do not, and for several reasons. As I said the German system requires primarily the attention and the control of the will, and this is exactly the opposite of what a child, already mentally overworked, should not have. The German system was invented to develop the will, and to make the phlegmatic Teutons, and we Americans are already over-developed nervously. Our children are doing enough in the schools, and German gymnastics would still further tax them."

"What would you suggest?" "There are certain things in the Swedish system and the system we are developing that are more in line with our national needs. Those who would question the relation of the will to athletics should read what Dr. William Harris, our Commissioner of Education, has to say on the subject. He says that as far as will is concerned, it makes no difference whether a child has to confine it to mathematics, history, geography, spelling or calisthenics that are equally as tiresome to the will. The highest mental power is the power, and he goes on to say the different parts of the brain cannot be rested by taking up different kinds of work, for the whole must provide the attention and control of the will. I would lay it down as a fundamental fact in wholesome gymnastics for school children that they should be those which call upon the muscular system chiefly, and the mental only primarily. I would certainly avoid movements in which the mind has to monitor much. After all, out-door sports and exercises are best. Boston has just made an excellent move. She has decided to discontinue the out-door gymnasium, and is going to have others."

"What ought gymnastics of the proper kind do for school children?" "The girl who has been growing too rapidly and has developed a slight curvature of the spine would be noticed by a good teacher and his school music training would prevent the deformity going further, and in nine cases out of ten the child's back would be straightened. The boy with a tendency to stammer, if he is looked after, and except in the case of certain valvular troubles would be cured. The child who has a tendency to be nervous and is going to have others."

"To do intelligent teaching in this branch," said the Doctor, "it involves a great deal more than to be able to swing Indian clubs. It involves a thorough understanding of the human mind, and the thing is all of the mind. At Springfield great stress is laid upon out-door sports. Every man has to learn to play lawn tennis, base-ball, football, lacrosse, polo, swimming, running, all the different kinds of gymnastics, with weights and without, pole-vaulting, putting and shot, throwing the hammer and the young men's Christian Association is paying great attention to out-door sports, and I predict that within five years the athletics will be getting more from its athletic field than from the gymnasium. There is more intrinsic good in out-door sports, and they are better adapted to the average American than indoor exercises."

**Judge Martindale Resigns.**  
Judge E. B. Martindale yesterday sent to the Governor his resignation as a member of the Board of State Charities. This action is taken because of his approaching appointment as one of the world's fair commissioners from Indiana.

**Business Chance.**  
For sale, old established business on Washington street, between Pennsylvania and Illinois. The best room and location on the street. Invoice between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Only those meaning business need call, or address J. W. CHIPMAN, Room 45, Thorpe Block.

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One case of the best Crochet Quilts, in Marseilles patterns, ever sold, at 89c.

Another case of those Unbleached Sheetings, 2½ yards wide, at 19c.

1,000 yards left of those fine French Sateens, that we are closing out at 12½c.

200 pairs Misses' Black Lisle Thread Hose, full regular made, and double heel, sold everywhere at 35c, at 19c.

300 pairs Ladies' extra extra fine Fast Black Hose, a 38c Stocking everywhere (money refunded if stain or fade), at 25c.

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General sale of Season Tickets, without premium, opens Monday, May 5, at 9 a. m., at No. 1 East Washington St., Big Four Ticket-Office.

## PROGRAMME:

**FIRST CONCERT.**  
Tuesday evening, May 13.  
GRAND POPULAR PROGRAMME.  
Part I.  
1. Jubel Overture.....C. M. Von Weber  
2. Now May Again—"Walpurgis Night"  
3. M. Charles A. Knorr and Grand Chorus  
4. Grand fantasia on "The Hugenots".....Meyerbeer  
5. Scene and aria from "Lohengrin".....Wagner  
6. "Birds of Spring".....Brinkworth  
Part II.  
1. Vorspiel—"Lohengrin".....Wagner  
2. "Forsaken"—Folk-song.....Koschat  
3. Cavatina—"Queen of Sheba".....Gounod  
4. Large.....Handel  
5. Aria—"In diesen Heiligen Hallen".....Mozart  
6. "Unfold ye Portals," "Redemption".....Gounod  
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

**SECOND CONCERT.**  
Wednesday evening, May 14.  
Part I.  
1. "Mantoni"—Requiem Mass.....Verdi  
2. Dies Ira, solo and chorus.  
3. Domine Jesu, quartet.  
4. Sanctus, fugue two choruses.  
5. Agnus Dei, duo and chorus.  
6. Lux Eterna, trio.  
7. Libera Me, soprano solo and chorus.  
8. Mlle. De Vere, Mrs. Seguin-Wallace, Signor Perotti, Herr Fischer, Grand Chorus and Orchestra.  
Intermission.  
Part II.  
1. Overture—"Maximilian Robespierre".....Litolff  
2. Cavatina—"Queen of Sheba".....Gounod  
3. Andante and finale from violin concerto.....Mendelssohn  
4. Trio and Chorus.....Mendelssohn  
5. Mlle. De Vere, Mrs. Herbert-Foerster, Mrs. Seguin-Wallace and Grand Chorus.  
6. Second Fugue—"Requiem".....Wagner  
7. Mlle. Herbert-Foerster, Signor Perotti, Herr Fischer, Mr. Knorr, Grand Chorus and Orchestra.  
Intermission.

**THIRD CONCERT.**  
Thursday afternoon, May 15.  
Part I.  
1. Overture—"Karyanthos".....J. M. Von Weber  
2. Aria—"Herodias".....Massenet  
3. Gypsy Dances.....Scazzato  
4. Aria—"Dances and Deities".....St. Saens  
5. "Summer Fancies".....Metra  
Ladies' Chorus and Orchestra.  
Intermission.  
Part II.  
1. Overture—"Karyanthos".....J. M. Von Weber  
2. Aria—"Herodias".....Massenet  
3. Gypsy Dances.....Scazzato  
4. Aria—"Dances and Deities".....St. Saens  
5. "Summer Fancies".....Metra  
Ladies' Chorus and Orchestra.  
Intermission.

**FOURTH CONCERT.**  
Friday evening, May 16.  
1. Symphonie No. 5 in C Minor.....Beethoven  
2. Allegro con trito.  
3. Adiente con moto.  
4. Scherzo allegro.  
5. Finale.  
6. Aria—"Judas Maccabeus," "Sound an Alarm".....Handel  
7. Second and third movement Concerto in G Major.....Goltzman  
8. "The First Song".....Juengst  
9. Morceau—Characteristique for Harp.....Chesbire  
10. Baritone solo.....Selected  
11. Mr. Chas. Holman-Black.  
12. Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai  
Festival Orchestra.

**FIFTH CONCERT.**  
Friday evening, May 16.  
1. "Eljahu"—Grand Oratorio in two parts.  
2. Madame Herbert-Foerster, soprano; Mrs. Seguin-Wallace, contralto; Chas. Knorr, tenor; Emil Fischer, bass.  
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

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